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JOHN SHERMAN'S statement, "the Ohio barns are full," means a scattering calamity vote all round.

It has got out that Mr. Flower has secured the support of Tammany Hall for his candidacy for Governor in New York, in spite of all his efforts to keep it a secret.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche quotes from Mr. Cleveland's speech of | reduced prices," and then proceeds as last January to prove that Mr. Cleveland is the friend of the South in that he denounced federal election laws.

THERE is no reason why Attorneygeneral Smith may not enter the Democratic scrub race as a candidate for President. The entries are open to all without entrance fee or qualification.

"ARE we Anglo-Saxons?" is the question which a writer in the North American Review asks and answers. So long as we are not Anglomaniacs it is of little consequence whether or not we are Anglo-Saxons.

A MAN who has recently returned from an extensive tour in the North reports that everybody in one section he visited was denouncing the McKinley law and demanding its repeal. The section embraced all of Canada he passed

THE call of the executive committee of the People's party for \$5,000 for immediate use has resulted in contributions aggregating \$300; but if the managers could pay by jaw-working they would send in \$5,000 when \$300 was called for.

THE United States Treasury officials did not mean to do an unfair thing by this State in withholding that \$46,000 palance from the direct-tax fund; they simply could not count straight. Mr. Coons can count, and soon had the tangle straightened.

EVERY Republican will hope that Mr. Cleveland will head the Democratic ticket next year, but the events of each passing day cause them to fear that the excellent person to whom the New York Sun refers as "the nitrogenous claimant" is "not in it."

THERE is nothing funnier which does not charge an admission fee than a newspaper doing a strictly Democratic business under the name of independent. The joke is that it deceives no one except itself, which it does when it assames that people believe in its professions of independence.

So long as the Governor and Legislature of Tennessee have it in their hands to put an end to the troubles with the miners, the federal government will not probably respond to a demand for federal troops. Besides, the trouble does not seem to be one which threatens the general public safety in Tennessee.

THE appearance of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, in the presidential arena is a bit of insolence which fairly takes the breath away from the Clevelanders and mugwumps, who praised kim and put him forward a year ago as a disciple of Mr. Cleveland. But it is now every Democrat's right to be a presidential candidate.

THE efforts which certain nervous Democratic organs in the South are making to frighten their readers away from the third-party movement are amusing, particularly when the danger and evil of negro supremacy is presented as a scarecrow. The expression of such a fear should set both those who make it and those who listen to it into convulsions of laughter.

MR. SCOTT RAY, of the Shelbyville Democrat, was last heard from at Long Branch, where he took occasion to remark that "Watterson is a crank of boundless resources and great possibilities," and that he "is simply laughed at in the executive mansion in Albany." Mr. Ray seems to belong to the Hill contingent devoted to harmony and the Blaughter of Grover Cleveland.

UNDER Tammany's complete control the papers of New York complain of the wretched condition of the streets. It would seem that the Coy-Hicklin-Sullivan regime in this city is a sort of pantomime Tammany. Except the few which are paved, the streets of a city could scarcely be in a worse condition. Even those who dig them up for piping purposes are not required to make them as level as they found them.

A GOOD deal of curiosity is expressed by prying newspapers as to the speeches campaign. Even organs of his own party in the East are asking, with a show

age, free whisky, income tax and all. If he does not accept it as it stands, he must necessarily repudiate certain portions of it, and that will make his speeches interesting, if nothing else does. The ex-President is reported to be losing flesh, and the contemplation of this dilemma is well calculated to make him aliving skeleton.

A RIDICULOUS ABSURDITY.

The Sentinel devotes a brief article to the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics detailing the profits of manufacturing industries in that State. It remarks that these statistics constitute a valuable document, but somewhat defective, because only about two-thirds of the number of the industries of the State are given. That is true; but they are the smaller which are not given, since the returns received cover \$377,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 invested in these industries. But while the Sentinel gives the number of industries reporting, it fails to give the net profits, satisfying itself by simply saying that such profits are much lower in most manufactures than "they are popularly supposed to yield." It could have stated definitely that the net profits of all these industries for the year when the statistics were collected was 4.83 per cent., and, if no allowance is made for interest on credit capital, the profits are 6.5 per cent. Did the Sentinel withhold these figures in order that it may be able to speak of the vast profits of the "monopolistic and millionaire manufacturer" during the next campaign?

The Sentinel quotes the statement of the chief of the bureau, that in the net profits there seems to be no hope for the people employed in those industries through profit sharing or increase of wages, but only by "materially increased production, accompanied by materially

If this conclusion is correct there is little hope for the workingmen of Massachusetts improving their condition except through the agency of radical tariff reform, the untaxing of raw materials, which will mean increased production at a cheaper cost, in-creased consumption and better wages.

If the Sentinel had looked through the report which it refers to it would have discovered that in the great industry which made no profit on the vast capital it represents, cotton manufacturing, the raw material is free. The heavy iron industries which are not paying in Massachusetts because they are situated so far from pig-iron and coal have removed to the interior-to the States where coal is cheap and pigiron is made, or nearer to them. But if the Sentinel's policy were adopted pigiron could be put on the free list as a raw material, although it is 90 per cent. labor, and the result would be that the cheaper labor in England, Belgium and Germany would come into competition with the iron furnaces in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee and other Southern States, and the great industry which is building up all other industries in those States would be destroyed. And such a result, according to the Sentinel, would lead to "cheaper cost, increased consumption and better wages." It might for a brief period result in cheaper prices for pig-iron for the sea-board cities, but not to increased consumption and not to better wages when furnaces would be blown out and thousands of men were turned out of employment.

The Sentinel is the champion of cheapness-"the right to buy everything in the cheapest market"-of cheap labor as well as cheap clothing and iron. It cannot be otherwise. Excessive cheapness means excessively cheap labor; and where dear labor is employed, cheapness can only be attained by the employment of labor-saving machinery and by very small profits consequent upon extensive production. When the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor made a report upon the comparative wages of Great Britain and Massachusetts, it found that the lowest average in Massachusetts was 76 per cent, higher than the highest average in Great Britain, and, if two or three industries like beer-making were excluded, the average in Massachusetts in the same industries was 85 per cent. higher than in England. And yet the Sentinel assumes that wages would be still higher here if we should adopt the British freetrade policy and open the best and largest market in the world to free competition with Europe, practically just across a ferry, which is paying an average of less than half the wages now paid in competing industries here. The assumption is an insult to any person endowed with a moderate amount of

"A MELANCHOLY SPECTACLE." INDEED.

When the Journal asserted in a paragraph that "a sheet of American tinplate has the same effect upon the Evening News that a red rag has upon a bull or the German ensign upon a Frenchman" it did not so fully realize that this was the case as it does after reading the philippic in Thursday evening's issue entitled "A Melancholy Spectacle." The Journal has known for a long time that so thorough a free-trader has the News become that it has insensibly come to regard American manufacturers and industrial enterprises at home with something of disfavor. It has frequently referred to the "millionaire manufacturers" of this country and to "the tariff monopolists." No paper in the country has displayed greater bitterness regarding the effort to establish tin-plate industries in the United States. It has betrayed a vindictive delight in publishing articles designed to show that all the statements relative to the establishment of tin-plate industries were false, thus doing all that it could to sustain the Welsh tin-plate monopoly. It has no congratulations to express when merchants declare that American manufacturers are making the best goods in the world. It has ne ver stated to the credit of Indiana capital and enterprise that it has been largely instrumental in reducing the price of plate-glass from \$2.50 to 75 cents a square foot, and other grades to a less extent. It is an obedient, Mr. Cleveland will make in the Ohio | unquestioning disciple of such ultra free-trade doctrinaires as the superannuated ex-Professor Perry, of Williams of hostility, if he means to swallow the | College, whose zeal for free trade has

American manufacturers. It is a blind follower of the maxims of the British Cobden Club. To such an extent has this false and foreign teaching warped its intellect that it naturally regards the American manufacturer as a fee to be assailed and his British competitor as a friend to be defended. Hence the fairness and even the propriety of referring to a paper which held such views and is moved by such influences and prejudices as an Anglomaniac. It is certainly a "melancholy." a very "melancholy, spectacle." But it is not too late. By degrees the News can overcome these anti-American prejudices. It can learn to speak of American manufacturers as decent men, rather than grasping monopolists, and, by persistent effort, it can bring itself to appreciate the achievements and progress of American skill and enterprise in the industries which it seems to resent in this country from the idea that they belong to Europe, and particularly to Great Britain. Perhaps it can become sufficiently independent of the heresies of the Cobden Club to do this. Until it does its loudly-proclaimed independence is a sham, and its partisanship is of the kind to which no other name than Anglomaniac can be applied.

If the Rev. Brooks, who succeeded in raising a laugh at the expense of the few Republicans and Democrats who attended his prohibition meeting is half as acute and sincere as he seems he must see that the attempt to stop the liquor traffic by law when public sentiment sustains the sale and use of intoxicants. is an impossibility in this form of government. What is needed to secure prohibition is not arguments in favor of it, but plain facts to convince the people that intemperance is not only wasteful, but the parent of poverty and crime. The professional prohibitionists practically ignore this sort of teaching. Many of them have denounced Francis Murphy for preaching abstinence as the basis of temperance reform, but, nevertheless, all reform in that direction and all law that will be effective must result from a thorough conviction of the evils of intemperance. This conviction exists to some extent outside of cities, but it does not exist in them. Therefore the prohibitionists who are denouncing people for not voting with them are logically as defective as would be a church which would demand a law requiring every person to become a member, whether he believed its creed or not. No one believes that the world could be made better by such a church; but, to be effective, a church must be filled with people who believe its creed. Its apostles should preach its creed. If the believers in prohibition desire more than to stir up matters politically they will begin to preach the doctrine of total abstinence and picture the evils of intemperance until the majority of people are convinced and demand law. Francis Murphy produces anxiety on the part of those in the traffic when he sets up his banner in a town; the saloon fears not the Prohibition party, but rather delights in it, because it may draw away a few men from the party of general reform and disgust a class of conservative people by its intemperate language and illogical meth-

THE St. Louis Republic, the alleged leading Democratic organ of the South west, is out in an editorial denouncing the national management of the Grand Army of the Republic, and particularly the National Encampment, which stigmatizes as the pretorian picnic. Of the officers of the Grand Army it says: The officers of the G. A. R., as every member of it knows, are generally politicians, "working" it for their own benefit. Instead of forcing the rank and file to pay a per capita tax for their picnic expenses, it would be much more equitable to assess them for the benefit of the rank and file in

whose name they demand office or perquisites for themselves. No paper edited by an ex-confederate would print such stuff, but the man who went from New England, after the war, to the South is a hater of the Union soldier because he imagines that it eases the people of the South. He is mistaken so far as the intelligent people of the South are concerned.

SMALL favors like the balance of \$46 .-000 recovered from the direct-tax fund by Mr. John W. Coons are thankfully received by the Democratic officials of Indiana. Owing to previous bad management of State finances by their party they find themselves a little cramped for money to pay expenses, and are waiting with what patience they may until the first installment of the heavy taxes fixed by the late Legislature begins

IF wheat-growers in a county or township could have an understanding about marketing their wheat, so that large quantities would not be put on sale at one time, it could be made to work to their advantage. The world wants it all at a good price, but if it is pushed upon the market in vast quantities the middleman will get much of the profits resulting from waiting for the demand, rather than anticipating it.

THE Saturday Globe, a newspaper started in New York, two or three years ago, to advocate ex-President Cleveland's tariff principles, has collapsed. This should be taken as an object lesson. That large part of the globe composing the country Mr. Cleveland lives in would also collapse if his so-called principles were put in operation. Fortunately, however, it will never be exposed to such a fate.

Even the desperate threat made by Mr. Brooks to speak all day, if cash contributions to the prohibition cause did not come in, failed to produce the desired effect. The brethren were ready to stand torture, if need be, but "pony up" they would not. Some more stringent measures must be taken to enforce party discipline and inspire the loyalty that voices itself in checks and subscrip-

WHAT is the distinction of being an of ficial of the United States government compared with that conferred by the Royal Arch Masons on their chosen men? The President of the United States is merely a plain President with no frills, while the whole platform—free trade, free coin- largely degenerated into blind hatred of chief mogul of the Masons is nothing less but none such has been recorded for 250 | who have come in most intimate relations | ner of the world is concerned

than a "general grand king;" and what federal officer wears such an ornamental tail to his name as "general grand principal sojourner," or "general grand royal arch captain," or "general grand master" of the first, or second, or third vailf If you want an office that is an office, don't fool around the government, but go and join an order that has some style about it.

It is gravely announced that the "national conference of the friends of the Farmers' Alliance who believe in prohibition," which is to meet on Staten island next month, is simply for an exchange of views, and that no action will be taken and no resolutions adopted. If this programme is carried out the conference will branded at once as a bogus affair. Who ever heard of a body of genuine, blown-in-the-bottle prohibitionists (if the descriptive term may be permitted in this connection) meeting together and failing to "resolute."

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM'S invitation to stump the State of Washington doubtless comes from his friend, Mr. George Hazzard, a former citizen, though not an ornament, of Indiana, and now secretary of the Democratic State Central committee of Wash-

"THE Prohibition party," said young Mr. Ashley at the convention, yesterday, 'is founded on a rock." This may be true, but if more "rocks" are not forthcoming than were coaxed out of Prohibition pockets the party will presently fall off its foundation.

If the United States Treasury officials have any further kinks in their accounts let them send to Indiana for a man to straighten them. Expert talent of all kinds is kept here on tap.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Bit of Advice. Open your mouth and shut your eyes When compelled to lunch on bakery pies.

Can't Light the Gas. My love is such a matchless maid! (And willfully so, I am afraid,) For, being matchless, we have to "spark" By the moon's dim light, or else in the dark.

A Lay Preacher. (To any "Popular Caricaturist.") I've caught the secret of your art; You wish to show to others That though they differ much at heart, In looks "all men are brothers." Figuratively Speaking.

We are properly shocked When the ballet, unfrocked Postures and poses before us. The "Amazon" guys We deeply despise, In fact, they most dreadfully bore us; But for music's sake

A concession we make, And therefore we wink at the chorus.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SINGLE white rose is laid each day on the grave of Gambetta. ROBERT BONNER has been such a lover of speedy trotters that he has spent more than \$600,000 in gratifying his tastes in that di-

AT Mrs. New's breakfast for Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison, the London Illustrated News says, "the floral loot was distributed among the guests, an American

MISS OLIVE BUCHANAN, United States deputy marshal at St. Louis, and the only person of her sex now holding a position of that kind, is attending the Chautauqua at Perte Springs, Warrensburg, Mo. THE Woman's Journal, too, is happy over

the confirmation of Phillips Brooks as bishop; "for he has signed suffrage petitions to the Massachusetts Legislature repeated y, and is an earnest believer in woman's onfranchisement." Women are rapidly making their way

into the faculty of medicine in England. No fewer than 107 students attend the London School of Medicine for Women. Nine ladies who presented themselves for examination at the University of London al. passed and took their M. B. degree. THE Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver

who is making a tour of Europe, writes: People may talk as they please about traveling light, but my trunk is a comfort It has gone about with me for twenty years. It was made by an honest man i Milwaukee, and shows no signs of general "NICK" YOUNG, the president and secre-

tary of the National Base-ball League, has been a clerk in the Treasury Department for nearly a quarter of a century. The books of the appointment division show that he went into office in August, 1866. In his twenty-fifth year of service he has worked up to the position of a third-class clerk at a salary of \$1,600 a year. WHEN General and Mrs. Schofield return

to Washington they will reside at No. 1224 | strong candidate, and it is also assured of a Connecticut avenue, in the house that for two years past has been the General's home and in which his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, has been so graceful a hostess. The bridal party are now doing the Yellowstone. The enjoyment of their trip has been marred by no mishap save a slight and temporary ill ness of General Schofield.

THE late James Runciman was not so well known on this side of the Atlantic as he ought to have been. In England he was regarded as one of the ablest journalists and reviewers in the land. He was one of the handsomest of men being more than ordinarily tall, strong and symmetrically proportioned. His physique was that of a typical Norse king, and his literary style was vigorous, polished and invigorating. MRS. LUCIAN MAYBERRY, of Little Rock,

Ark., is the mother of ten boys, all born within a married life of thirty-nine months. There are two sets of triplets and two pairs of twins. They are all well formed, bright and healthy in body and mind. Mr. Mayberry is a prosperous merchant, and says he feels like the head of an infant asylum. Mrs. Mayberry is a pretty blonde, plump and hearty, of barely twenty-four years of

CAPTAIN STEPHEN A. BILLS, of Toms River, N. J., has a very novel set of dominoes, which he prizes very highly. They are made from pieces of twenty-eight different wrecks, which have come ashore on the Atlantic coast between Barnegat inlet and Point Pleasant. They were made by Captain Charles Tilton, of the life-saving service, who was ten years in making the collection. Every particular domino has a history, and Captain Bills likes nothing better than a chance to relate it.

A Paris letter to the London Telegraph says that since the Dake d'Aumale returned to France he has had at heart the thorough embellishment of the splendid chateau and park of Chantilly, which will become the property of the nation on the death of the present owner. The principal pictures in the London and Brussels houses of the Duke are now in the chateau, the collection of masterpieces thus brought together being one of the finest in the world. The engravings, medals and books in the library have also received numerous and valuable

THE trial of the pyx is an interesting annual ceremony that in one form or another has occurred for centuries. The Pyx is box, in which certain numbers of coins of every denomination are placed after each day's work in the British Royal mint for a year. The Goldsmiths' Company has afforded the jury since its institution several hundred years ago. When the jury open the pyx they weigh the coins in bulk and several individually, testing them also with fire and chemicals, so that there can be left no trace of doubt of the true value of British and British-made coinage. The loss of weight or "remedy" allowed to the master of the mint for loss 18 .2 of a grain,

years; 75,894,045 pieces in all were comed last year for use at home and in the colo-

THAT Queen Victoria attended in person the wedding of Sir Henry Ponson by's daughter a few weeks ago has already been mentioned. The announcement of her gracious intention to do so is thus described: Her Majesty was discussing with Lady Ponson-by, her whilom maid of honor, the details of the approaching ceremony one day, and at length inquired, "And is the wedding to be a very large and crowded one?" To which Lady Ponsonby replied: "Far from it. The house in Ambessor's court would not permit of a crowd: it is to be very select." "In that case," responded the Queen, "perhaps there will be room for an old lady among the guests-an old lady like me, and Victoria's godmother?" The bride's mother gave a delighted assent to this suggestion.

THEN ALL WANT IT. "Dear brethren," said the minister, And mopped his thoughful brow, "Remember when the hat goes round-We want free silver now!

-Atlanta Constitution.

IS IT A CONSPIRACY? Folly of the Effort to Create a Split Between the President and Mr. Blaine.

Very curious yarns are going the rounds of certain newspapers these days. Of course, they are confined to Democratic journals, for who else could charge President Harrison and his friends with deliberately going to work to lie about the health of James G. Blaine? It is absurd, of course, all this talk that the stories of the serious condition of Blaine's health are given out by Harrison's friends. But, in spite of their absurdity, the charges are made, and intelligent people are asked to believe that the President has no higher duty to perform than to manufacture tales about Blaine in the hope that such yarns will shut the Secretary of State off from presidential aspirations. There is undoubtedly an attempt making under Democratic direction to bring about a split between Harrison and Blaine. We are told that the President's friends are at fault for all the efforts to kill Blaine, and that they are pursuing this course deliberately and with an object, but there are certainly no signs of such a conspiracy. No sensible man can

believe any such nonsense The stories about Blaine have come principally from sensational journals. It is the easiest thing in the world to trace them. Bar Harbor has been inflicted with a lot of Bohemian writers without principle. These men-and in one or two instances, be it said to their shame, women-have been lying systematically. They have discovered it to be possible to sell their wares to unprincipled journals, and they have palmed off bogus interviews with Blaine and others at so much a column and have been drawing upon their imagination for everything but facts. The longer they keep Blaine in a dying condition the greater their profit.

These vultures have at length been pretty well rooted out. The New York World of last Sunday made a commendable effort to get at the truth, and showed very conclusively that Blaine was rapidly recovering from his illness, an illness to which anyone might be subject, and that he had no organic trouble whatever. But the World was not proof agains; sensationalism. On Tuesday it began the attacks all over again by publishing a bogus opinion of a bogus doctor, who claimed to have made an analysis, and to have discovered that Blaine has

Bright's disease.

It is singular that the truth cannot be told about the Secretary. He has had good and competent medical advice. His physicians declare positively that there is nothing the matter with him that can be construed into permanent bodily ailment. The testimony is conclusive. Therefore, why all these Democratic attempts to make Blaine an invalid and suffering from a disease from which he cannot rally? And why try to load these stories upon the friends of President Harrison? Surely no good can come of them or no injury one way or the other. We do not pretend to say whether the close friends of Blame can prevail upon him to run for the presidential nomination. What his intentions are are unknown, but the stories of his permanent illness are powerless to change those intentions in the slightest degree. There is no evidence to show that Blaine is dangerousy sick, and if he is not he may be expected to return to his duties in Washington in due time. The very fact of his return would squelch the stories at once. Certainly the President could have no possible object in spreading false reports, and all attempts to prove a serious breach between Harrison and Blaine can be looked upon as so much bosh unworthy a moment's consideration.

There is unquestionably a warm feeling for Blaine, and should he take the field as a candidate he would doubtless be the choice of the convention, not because Harrison is not thoroughly respected, but be-cause of a feeling that Blaine took himself out of the way when he might have been elected and because it is generally considered among Republicans that he fairly won the election in 1884 and was cheated out of it by the very peculiar methods of the New York Democratic leaders and bailot manipulators. But if he is to be a candidate the announcement will be made at the proper time, and if he is not there will be no opposition of moment to the renomination of Harrison. In either case the Republican party is assured of a good and narmonious time, for neither Harrison nor Blaine would consent to a scramble for the office. One or the other will in all probability be nominated and without a struggle, and the nomination will be made without any hard feelings. The chances are that Harrison will again be the standardbearer. It is known that Blaine does not wish to enter upon another hot campaign, and that be is satisfied to be allowed to carry out his policy in the State Department. If a candidate at all, it will be against his will and to please his close friends. But as for these nonsensical sensations about his illness, they will have just no effect whatever, except to bring into disrepute the journals engaged in the task of killing him off merely for a momentary sensation.

JOHN H. WHITSON. A Successful Indiana Writer Who Lives Unique Life in Kansas. Abilene Letter in Kansas City Star.

The theory that a writer must live in or near New York, or Boston, or some other "literary center" in order to succeed does not hold good in the case of John H. Whitson, of Finney county, Kansas, far out toward the Colorado line, and almost on the edge of No Man's Land. Mr. Whitson is a slender, thoughtful, deep-eyed man of thirty-six, with long writer's hand; and a high forehead. His home is on a government claim, fifteen miles from a railroad and three or four from a postoffice. There. in his cabin, he turns out a supply of fiction which not only supports himself and his

wife in what the neighbors consider luxury.

but adds constantly to an already respect-

able bank account. Mr. Whiteon was born in Indiana, had common school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one. This profession did not suit him and he turned to journalism, editing a daily paper for six years. Then his health broke down and he shook off the cares of newspaperdom and went to Texas on an exploring trip, spending over a year tramping and riding about the Lone Star State. He returned in 1884 and settled on a government claim in western Kansas. Agriculture not proving congenial or profitable he turned to his pen and, believing that with the in-spiration of the high prairie air he could now do him olf justice, set out to accomplish his life work.

From the first he was successful, and his short stories are received gladly by the Youths' Companion, Golden Days, the syn-dicates and hosts of lesser publishers. Of serials he has written a dozen or more, the first having been published in the Indianapolis Herald when it was under the management of the now departed George C Harding. It was called "A Hoosier Love Story," and brought its young author some reputation. Short stories, little sketches. adventures, bits of philosophy and one unpublished novel have rattled from the keys of his Remington in a steady and rapid flow. His ambitions are for high-class work, and he is giving it more and more his exclusive attention. The present summer he will spend in the Ozark mountains of sonthwestern Missonri, enjoying an outing and picking up material for new work. Mr. Whitson has never seen the publishers

with him. His city stories are of places | that he has never visited. His imagination is almost inexhaustible and furnishes him with abundant material, his income from his pen being over \$2,000 a year. Living in his pretty little prairie cabin, far removed from libraries and literary companionship, he still has an extensive correspondence with the leading writers of the day and counts scores of them as his friends. He is a type of a class of Western writers who succeed, and on account of his location is perhaps the most picturesque of them all.
Mr. Whitson is a member of the Western
Authors' Club of Kansas City, and was its first vice-president. He has a wide pen acquaintance with Kansas writers and is apt to drop in on them in person when least expected.

THE BEST COUNTRY ON EARTH.

Consul-General Goldschmidt Glad to Get Ba from Vienna-Effects of the McKinley Law.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Julius Goldschmidt, United States consul general at Vienna, Austria, arrived in Milwaukee at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after an absence of two years. "Yes, I am indeed glad to get back home among my friends made during the twenty five years that I lived here," said Mr. Goldschmidt. "This is a great country, in fact there are many great countries, but there is only one big Milwaukee. I arrived in New York on the steamer Columbia on the morning of July 4, and I don't think I ever felt quite so nappy as when I stepped upon American soil after two years' residence in Europe. A man only needs to be an exile in a foreign land a couple of years to cause him to fully appreciate this country. It is the best country on earth.

"You want me to talk about things abroad? Well, I will have to be a little bit careful about that, You know the United States regards its consuls as its servants and doesn't like to have them talk too freey. The world's fair? It is going to truly a world's fair, and the greatest fair the world ever saw. An unusual interest i taken in it among all European nations. am assured by consul-generals in various parts of Europe that very good exhibits will be made from many points. Austria - although the government not officially accepted invitation to make an exhibit, I am assured by the presidents of the different commercial bodies there that an admirable display will be made from Vienna. I think there will not be less than 1,500 exhibits from Austria, consisting largely of art industries, china, glassware and Vienna special-

"The idea largely prevailing some time ago that the new tariff law would injure the world's fair exhibit from Austria has been entirely exploded by the fact that Austrian exports to America have been much larger during the past six months than they were for the same length of time immediately preceding or before the passage of the McKinley bill. This has had a good effect on Austrian merchants who will ome to the world's fair." "To what do you attribu his increase

n Austrian exports to Amer One is the "There are several influenc new administrative law, which causes the placing of actual values upon articles brought into this country, and which has had a marked influence in bringing honest Austrian exporters into active operation. who could not heretofore compete successfully with those who were less scrupulous. Another influence of the McKinley law has been to stop the exporting from European countries of articles which are manufactared here, but it has, at the same time, let in many raw materials free, or at a less duty than heretofore. As a result of the law the Austrian exports during 1890 in-creased about \$6,000,000. The greatest increase in any one class of goods was in sugar, but there were large increases other lines.

"While on this tariff question there is one point I want to speak about which has been quite overlooked by the press of this country. Heretofore we had little or nothng to offer to European countries in return for favore demanded of them, and they re garded the United States as the natural dumping-ground for their surplus products. But under the Mckinley law we shall have much to offer in the line of manufactured products. European countries recognize this fact, and the idea is gaining ground with them that all European countries should enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States, the same as the South American republics are doing. It and conventions should soon be completed with all foreign countries, now that we have something to offer them. America will soon be in a position to force European countries into reciprocal trade relations and to treating the United States as a favored nation. Advanced thinkers abroad are aware of the power of the President of the United States to prohibit the exporting to this country of the products of any country not treating us favorably, and the effect will not be other than beneficial to this country. "What do the people of Europe think of

the proposition to establish unlimited silver coinage in this country?" They are astonished to see the idea entertained by the people of the United States. With the exception of Austria hey all have a gold standard, and are unloubtedly waiting anxiously for an opportunity to ship their surplus silver here, which they would be happy to dispose of. However, their confidence in the present administration and the ruling party issuch that they do not expect any such legislation to be enacted. They expect the powers of America to join hands with those of Europe in upholding the gold standard. The Republican party has always been instrumental in giving the country an honest money, and the opinion prevails abroad that it will continue to do so." "How about emigration from Austria; is

t still on the increase! "Yes, I think it is. It will be larger during 1891 than in any previous year, pre ably 175,000 persons in round numbers. The cause of the increase? Well, there are several causes. Among them the fact of vastly higher wages paid in America than in Europe and the difficulties encountered by the masses in earning a good living in that | the building for the past few years. country, which is, by no means, easier now "The effect of the McKinley law on manu-

facturing industries in Austria? Well, it is a little early to speak of that. I would prefer to see the matter more fully demon-

"How do you enjoy consular life?"
"Very well, indeed, though the position f a consul in Europe is by no means a sinecure. It is a very honorable position. but there is an abundance of labor connected with it. I have worked harder than would have done in Milwankee attending to my private business. One is expected to fairly represent the commercial interests of both countries, as well as to especially work in the interest of American citizens abroad, who generally regard consul as their special friend. To satisfactorily perform all these duties requires much hard work. Vienna is a pleasint place to live in. The people are pleasant and of a generous nature, treating representative foreigners with the utmost consideration and generosity. The colony of Americans in Vienna usually numbers from one hundred to two hundred, who mostly study medicine and practice in the hospitals. Our present minister, Col. F. D. Grant, and his charming wife are very popular there. They are trying hard to enand make it pleasant for them, and they are succeeding well."

Belies His Own Predictions. Youngstown (O.) Telegram.

One of the professional liars engaged last fall in prophesying his her prices for manufactured goods under the McKinley bill, salesman for a Kentucky woolen-mill, is around this summer selling flannels at 20 cents, 2 per cent, off for cash, for which he asked 21 2 cents net last year.

Democracy's "Poor" Sufferers.

Cleveland Leader. The "poor people" who are now suffering on account of the duty on tin-plate are Senator Camden, of West Virginia. Col. Payne and Secretary Whitney, of New York, and Senator Payne, of Ohio. They are all Democratic millionaires interested in the oil trust.

Knocked Out by Big Crops.

Minneapolis Tribune. From every quarter of the great Northwest come reports of a rich harvest awaiting the reapers. The calamity-shriekers are enjoying a vacation so far as this cor-

DID LINCOLN SPLIT RAILS?

No Evidence that He Used the Maul When He Lived in the Wilds of Indiana.

Some Pretty Pieces of Fiction Spoiled-Lincoln City Once the Home of the Martyred President-A Town that Did Not Boom.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., July 24,-Lincoln City, a small village in Spencer county, was for four years the home of Abraham Lincoln's parents when he was growing up. It was there that his mother died in 1818. The log cabin, the home of the Lincolns, was of rough oak logs, about fifteen by twenty feet in size, the crevices filled in with mud, the door of split slabs, with wooden hinges, and but one window, with no glass. There was no chimney, a large opening in the roof being left for the smoke to escape. The roof was of split staves pegged down by cross-poles. The beds were a few blankets on the dirt floor, while the table was two aplit slabs set on skids. President Lincoln's father was a river man and worked on flat-boats on trips down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and was at home only part of the year. The Lincolns moved, after three or four years, to Illinois. The mother of Abraham Lincoln had previously died and was buried on a hill near this cabin.

At the time he was seventeen years old Lincoln was an awkward, indolent and apparently unambitious boy. There was nothing in his appearance that indicated more than ordinary intelligence. The stories of his great industry, and particularly of the immense number of rails he split, are fiction. He did not split rails here. The Lincolns had no fences, and had no need of them then, as the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. After Lincoin became President a thriving business was done in the manufacture of canes and various other articles from rails said to have been split by him. A log cabin, said to be the original home of the Lincolns, was transported bodily to Illinois, when, in fact, the original cabin had been torn down and all traces of it destroyed years before. The burial ground on the hill was grown up with briars and bushes. The identity of the graves was lost. No one living can positively say which was the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. One was selected which was supposed to be her grave. The Studebakers, of South Bend, donated money to erect a plain slab, and placed an iron fence about the lot. The much-her-alded monument erected in memory of the mother of President Lincoln does not exist. Twenty-five years ago a company of Boston capitalists conceived the idea of build-ing up a city on this historic spot. Five hundred acres of land, including the ground on which the Lincoln cabin stood and the graves on the hill, were laid out in lots, and an artificial lake was made. Maps and illustrated circulars were scattered broadeast throughout the United States. Auction sales were held, and hundreds of lots were sold at high prices. Scores of cottages were built, and most liberal inducements were offered to attract people. A large number of families moved there and the scheme promised to be a success, but sickness soon pervaded the town. No remunerative employment was provided for the citizens, consequently, in a few years, the town was deserted and the enterprise proved a failure. For twenty years the town was virtually abandoned. and cottages reverted to the company or were sold for taxes, and the land was again on the market at \$20 to \$40 an acre.

DIVIDED BY AN ORGAN.

Elderly Members of a Church Withdraw Because the Younger Insisted on Music.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., July 24.-For years the elder members and the younger members of the Christian Church at Bruceville, eight miles from this city, have had a contest over the question of an organ in the Sunday-school and the church. During a part seems quite clear that commercial treaties | of the time an organ was in use in the church, and then the older members absented themselves from all religious exercises. Finally, in deference to their wishes, the organ was removed from the editice, and the older ones then returned, but many of the enthusiastic younger members stand away. However, after a long time the organ was again introduced into the church and the younger element returned also, but the elder ones permanently absented them-stives. The split has ended in these old members erecting a new church, in spite of the fact that the church there has now a splendid brick building. The new structure is a frame. Some of the wealthlest men of the county have contributed funds toward the erection of this church, and will be worshipers therein. The unfortuniversally deplored, since it can but do harm to all concerned.

MUST STICK TO THEIR CREED.

Church Case of Interest to Baptists Everywhere Decided in an Indiana Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal LEBANON, Ind., July 24.-The differences that arose in the Mount Tabor Baptist Church congregation, six miles south of this city, which was carried into the Circuit Court, was decided to-day. The majority of the members favored a more liberal obligation when receiving members in their church, and they had possession of The minority, though, has had the case up in the courts ever since trying to secure their rights, and the decision today was in their favor and gives them possession of the building they dedicated in 1835. It also fixes as a precedent that their creed is unalterable. Representatives from over the central States have been in attendance at the trial, which lasted nine days. Ralph Hill, of Indianapolis, was special judge. Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, ex-Supreme judge, assisted by T. W. Lockhart and C. S. Wesner, of this city, had charge of the case for the plaintiffs, with Judge Terbune for the defense. It was a botlycontested suit. A new trial was granted the defense this evening.

GOVERNOR'S DAY AT THE CAMP.

Indiana's Militia Reviewed by the State Executive-Night Parade of the Troops,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 24 .- This was Governor's day at the camp of the Indiana Legion. Governor Hovey and staff arrived at noon, and were at once driven to the camp, where the Governor viewed the troops at 4 o'clock. The party were driven to the Wayne Hotel for supper, and in the evening the entire State militis, in the camp, marched to the city and paraded the streets. Governor Hovey rode in the parade in a carriage. The display at the camp, and at night in the city, attracted

an immence number of spectators. During the day the usual routine was carried out at the camp. There was no special feature. Discipline was well maintained to-day, and the men are becoming accustomed to camp life and military instructions. To-morrow is the last day of the encampment. The troops will leave for home in the evening.

G. A. R. Alds-de-Camp. RUTLAND, Vt., July 24.-By general orders, No. 30, the following appointments of aids-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the Grand army are made public: Po-tomac, Edward S. Godfrey, of Washington, D. C.: W. E. Rogers, or Washington, D. C; Pennsylvania—B. F. Wyman, of Pittsburg. Michigan-Roscoe D. Dix, of Berrien Springs; George Prentis, of Lawton; J. A. Crozier, of Menominee; Russell R. Pealer, of Three Rivers; C. M. Hall, of Union City; L. J. Allen, of Battle Creek.